

By JOHN McELROY.

plaintively.

hard work destroyed.

entire being. She could bear everything now,

hillside, knitting as she walked, to the rock

tional Flag, and her heart leap at the sight.

Capt. Sam Griggs kept his promise only

"Will yo' starve us?" asked Mrs. Inrule

"That e'er's purty nigh my intention," he

fur you'ns air a curse t' we'uns an' the

Griggs ordered the stables and cribs to be set

Disappointed at not finding more grain,

Presently they learned that they would be

for awhile free from their tormentors, for Col.

Rhea's regiment had been hurried forward to

would infallibly overthrow the Union forces

there and secure the State to the Southern

forward day after day toward Kentucky,

and tales of their boastful confidence reached

"It is indeed a mighty host brother,"

Though Henry Clay Pollock's mind de-

veloped rapidly in the exciting school of

ever, and by an easier route than his first ad-

fatigable Tennesseeans pushed their way to

This time there was no mistake about the

confidence. To the west Albert Sidney John-

Gen. Thomas, uncertain where they really

These were busy, exciting days for Henry

kept themselves constantly in front of the

Under strict instructions from him, they

Then there was daily skirmishing across

the river, whenever a man showed himself

little place. Individual killings are of

valuable to Gen. Thomas.

said he. 'But mighty as are the hosts the

Copyright, 1897, by the publishers of THE NA- | reading them over and over again. She TIONAL TRIBUNE.

STNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS. The scene of this story of the war period is laid in the Southern Allegany Mountains. The hero, Henry Clay Poliock, is a sturdy young mountaineer; his betrothed, the heroine, Miriam Inrule, is the daughter of Robert Inrule, one of the descendants of for the hour of deliverance and happiness the honest, hardy men who penetrated into | was in sight. Every day, when she could the mountains, and amid pioneer hardships | gain an opportunity, she would go up the and dangers, located rude but comfortable homesteads. Elder Stornmont is a Methodist circuit-rider. Farly in the story, at Inrule's house, he with Inrule and Pollock engage in a hot political discussion with Col. Rhea, a bitter secessionist and slave- hill. Her eager expectation became so intent holder, who, enraged at the others' loyalty | that she would mistake the flaming red leaves and the preacher's later public speeches, of a black gum for the crimson of the Na-

vows to "teach them their duty." The Sang-diggers, who all belong to the secession element, and come under Rhea's military authority, annoy the Inrules, Pollock and Stornment in various ways. The wife of one of the leaders of the Sang- grain and provisions he could find. diggers, Bill Hoskins, seeks protection from her husband at the Inrules and re-

sides with them.

Disgusted at the failure of his men to capture Pollock, Rhea leads them in two parties to attack Pollock's home; the detachments fire into each other in the darkness, and several are hurt. Rhea vents his wrath by burning Pollock's property. Pollock and others join Gen. Nel son's army at Camp Dick Robinson, in Kentucky, and are soon in active work. Meanwhile, at home, the Inrule boys and Miriam burn an important bridge, to interfere with rebel movements. Elder Stornmont several times narrowly escapes capture by the rebels. Intule and his sons | were compelled to endure the mortification are arrested for burning the bridge. The Elder, in a note to Col. Rhea, declares he is responsible for the work, and offers to give himself up upon release of the Inrules.

The Inrules are released. Rhea, sitting in pretended military court, sentences Stormmont to be hanged. The Unionists join Zollicoffer's force for a grand expedition determine to release him by force. As they | into the very heart of Kentucky, which approach the rebel camp they meet the Elder, who has been released in the midst of a disastrous hurricane that partly destroyed the warehouse in which he was molished and the rebels put to flight. Col. | the mountain endless streams of rebels pour Rhea is taken prisoner, but is rescued by

Gen. George H. Thomas takes command | his ears, but the Elder comforted him. of Camp Dick Robinson. He captivates the Tennesseeans by his manner. The rebel Gen. Zollicoffer makes an advance, and Pollock and his comrades are sent out to secure information. Pollock and his Lord has always sent against them mightier companions report, and a Union victory is ones, and their pride goeth before destruction

and their haughty spirit before a fall.' I Capt. Sam Griggs, the former overseer, tell you, brother, that as sure as the Lord and now military heachman of Col. Rhea, liveth, the day is near at hand when we shall makes a descent with a large party on Inrule's farm, and runs off the stock. the rocks and the hills to save their lives."

## CHAPTER XVII.

Warned by Capt. Fam Griggs's threat, and actual war, it seemed to him that every day the spoliations upon his neighbors. Robert | he was getting less capable of understanding Inrule and his sons began removing their the plans and purposes of the mighty force of grain and provisions to hiding-places at some | which he was a part. He saw, without the distance from the house. Their farm ani- faintest comprehension of the reason why, mals being gone, they had to carry every- the rebel force under Zollicoffer abandon its thing on their backs; though they would impregnable stronghold at Cumberland Ford, have had to do much of this anyway, since and retreat to Cumberland Gap. His heart horse-tracks would have betrayed their was made buoyant by the advance of the secret stores. They built a rail pen in the Union troops toward Cumberland Ford, and woods for their corn, and put their wheat, | was then depressed by the sight of their fallmeat, honey, and salt, and the apples, ing back again, because it was impossible to peaches, and pumpkins that Miriam and supply them with food over the wretched Sally had dried, in a large cave. Thither | roads. Miriam and Sally also carried their extra | When he went back to the Union camps he clothing, linen, and woolen cloth, and bed- saw Gov. Andrew Johnson, Horace Maynard, ding enough to make comfortable the father the Carters and other East Tennesseeans and sons, for it was getting more dangerous | whose names were towers of strength. They every night for them to sleep in the house.

talked familiarly with him, explained to him Lastly, Miriam took thither, in many the necessities and perplexities of the mighty journeys, the articles she had made for Pol- struggle which was going on for hundreds of lock's and her home. She made one nook in | miles on either side of him, and encouraged the cave sacred to these, for hope had begun | him with their recitals of their earnestness in to revive that she would see Pollock again. | urging an advance for the relief of their The war had already widened her world. oppressed people, and the promises that the Kentucky did not seem to be so far away, President had made them. after all Men-Unionists and rebels - were | Then came the news that Zollicoffer was constantly going back and forth over the entering Kentucky with a stronger force than mountains with news.

She had received several messages from vance. Pollock, brought by long-limbed, gent | Off to the Cumberland River, 100 miles mountaineers, who had left the Union out- distant, at a point far from the first crossing, posts but an astonishingly few days before. over unknown roads, but over the same kind They had seen Pollock and talked with him. of rugged mountains and across the same They told strongly praiseful stories of his kind of rushing, turbulent streams, through achievements, and the esteem in which he freezing rains and cheerless cold the indewas held by the Union commanders.

One actually brought her a letter. Letters | place themselves in Zollicoffer's front and rewere the most infrequent incidents in the port his movements. But the people were lives of the mountaineers. Births, mar- friendly. Every mountaineer was a Union riages, sickness and deaths came much man and willing to shelter, feed and aid them oftener to their little community than letters. to the utmost of his ability. There was something momentous to Miriam in getting a letter, and above all to get one invasion. It was made with numbers and from Henry Clay Pollock.

She went off, out of sight of all the rest, ston had advanced far toward Louisville, and sat down, lay the unopened letter in her lap, established his headquarters at Bowling and looked long at it. To her simple, Green, within casy striking distance of that wonder-seeking mind there was something great commercial metropolis. Zollicoffer's \* awe-inspiring about it. The direction was errand was to carry the right flank of the clearly in Pollock's handwriting. He was rebel army equally far forward-to capture a whirl of his hand, "wuz storin' up trouble not at all given to penmanship. One Winter the Capital of Kentucky, and Lexington, he and she had attended a writing school and even to threaten Cincinnati, if possible. set up by a vagrant writing-master. Pol- All the days of November, Pollock watched lock's main efforts in acquiring the art seemed | the rebels pour into Kentucky from Tennesto be in the direction of being able to write | see by all the roads leading from Knoxville her name, and he scrawled it so incessantly to the west. They filled the little valleys that she became pretty familiar with it. with their camps, they swarmed in the in-

thing to her. The few that she had ever towns, they devoured the poor people's if in his tent back at Camp Dick Robinson. was none on this. On one end, before her their cooking utensils and bedding. brandishing a red sword, and upholding with Burkesville, to throw up intrenchments at galloping hither and yon, excited officers his left hand the Stars and Stripes. Under- various points, and build boats to cross the neath, in bold type, were the words: "The rapid stream. Union Forever." "Victory or Death." She believed that to be a picture of Henry | meant to cross, disposed his force so as to Clay Pollock as he now appeared, and, as she | cover the most likely points. kissed the picture, fondly tried to realize him in that gorgeous blue-and-red apparel, main- Clay Pollock and his companions. They taining the flag with that terrible sword.

Presently she turned her attention to open- main body of the enemy; they seemed to have ing the letter, and this was a puzzle. The an instinct as to where Zollicoffer was going envelope was firmly and smoothly united or could be found, and their reports were ineverywhere. She hated to mar its beautiful symmetry. Finally, her anxiety to see what was inside overpowered her; she found a tiny | restrained themselves from firing a shot into opening at one corner, into which she thrust | the rebels until they reached the Cumberland a knitting-needle, and ripped the envelope | River.

open.

The letter-head inside was embellished with a picture of an artilleryman, in a blue in musket range on either side, and in this tinued; uniform, with a red cap, firing a cannon, they took their share. which was shooting a torrent of red fire. The | But Pollock was rapidly coming to under-Star-Spangled Banner floated proudly over stand that in this war the Indian-fighting to the Colonel of that regiment that you see gunner and gun. Underneath were the tactics of his grandfather had comparatively there (indicating it by a motion of his hand), words, "Death to Traitors,"

Miriam's mind found difficulty in connecting crash together. Rising above the desire to that wood in front of him." Pollock with both employments. Then, the | kill the common grade of rebels just because faces were different. It did not seem that they were rebels, he became the more anxious was evidently expecting just such orders. both could be his. The brief scrawl had been to slay Zollicoffer and Col. Rhea, whom he He at once ordered an advance, the Tenneslaboredly written, and was almost as labor- held responsible as the instigators of all the sceans fell in with his men, and they swept edly read. It told her merely that he was villainies the others committed. All the way across the open space and routed the enemy. well, and hoped that she was. He was doing from the Kentucky line he had sought to get The Tennesseeans secured two prisoners as all he could for the Union, and had been very | these men within certain range of his rifle, | their portion of the fruits of victory. successful in whatever he undertook; that he | without success. was hoping that they would soon be back ber again never more to part.

weighty and precious. Though the first men whom he regarded as arch-enemies. reading indelibly impressed every one of Presently Zollicoffer threw a force across be massed upon the obstinate rebels.

Polleck reported this to him.

Ine Union army began concentrating at

1st and 2d Tenn., made up of refugee Ten- tion. nesseeans, and eager to meet their enemies. were pushed out half-way toward Mill Springs, and there joined by the 10th Ind., 1st Ky. Cav., 4th, 10th, and 12th Ky., 2d Minn., and Standart's and Kenny's batteries. Other regiments were toiling toward them through the mud and the incessant rain. Every day there were vicious little scrimmages between | place. small parties somewhere in the 10 miles of picked out a snowy linen handkerchief from country separating the two armies. These her stock-one that she had spun and woven were noisy and exciting preludes to the grand crash which all saw was inevitable.

with the greatest care-carefully wrapped the letter in it, and placed it in her bosom. The "I tell vo', thar's a-gwine t' be an awful skies seemed to clear up immeasurably. Hope smashin' an' grindin' afore the moon changes blossomed with a fragrance that filled her agin," said Web Brainard oracularly. "Suthin's got t' bust, I tell vo'. The rebels can't keep on comin' the s-a-way and we'uns can't keep on gwine that-a-way without kickin' up a fracas that 'll shake the limbs offen the trees. I'll bet it'll take more'n a from which she had taken her farewell look 10-acre lot t' bury the dead rebels a'ter we'uns git through with 'em."

of Pollock and his companions, and strain her eyes for their reappearance over the distant "I he y vit bin able t' sense all the 'ere and sich. Thar must be a good deal o' use too well. He was soon back again, with be so particular 'bout our larnin' hit. Then, wagons into which his men loaded all the we've seen the rebels larnin' the same thing. I can't understand how hit's gwine t' make a man fout any better, but we'uns'll probably see hit tried on in this 'ere battle. Then we'll know more bout hit." replied. "We need this grub t' feed the

The morning of Jan. 19, 1862, Pollock and men who air foutin' the battles o' their his companions, worn out by their incessant country agin yo' Lincolnites. They'uns'll labors, were lying asleep in a comfortable starve if they don't git hit. You'uns kin corn-crib, near Logan's Crossroads. They either starve or leave the country. We were lucky in getting this shelter from the want t' git shet o' yo', one way or anuther, cheerless drizzle, and were sleeping more soundly than for nights. Just about dayloud vells.

"That's out whar the 1st Kv. Cav. is." on fire. And again Robert Inrule and sons said Pollock as he awakened. He listened a moment. The firing continued, growing of seeing the results of innumerable days of stronger. "That means something serious," he said, awakening the others. "Let's go out and help 'em.'

They picked up their guns and rushed out on a little hillock, which commanded an extensive view. The whole country seemed full of rebels. The outpost of cavalry was roll" in the camps behind them

Their first impulse was to join their friends in the 1st and 2d Tenn., away to the left, and they started in that direction. But the battle grew fiercer toward the center and right. devil has been able to rally for his work, the They saw a rebel battery leave the road, and gallop as fast as the horses could be forced | up with him. through the deep mud of the plowed field to an eminence, where it unlimbered, and the whole six pieces fired a volley which shook the earth, directly at a Union regiment comsee these vain boasters rushing in dismay for ing into line in the open ground.

The frightful crash, and the dread of what it would do made Pollock shudder. He expected to see the whole regiment blown out of existence. But to his amazement he saw only a few men fall, and the officers were all in their places, waving their swords, and encouraging their men to stand firm. Opposite them, at the base of the eminence on which the battery stood, a rebel regiment had formed, which now advanced with loud vells and a scattering fire. More Union soldiers dropped under this, but they stood, closed up the gaps and stood firmer than ever, with their guns on their shoulders, and no sound coming from them but the ringing voice of the Colonel. The rebel line pledded on through the mud until it had gotten within 200 yards of the Union regiment. Then Pollock heard the Colonel command, slowly and distinctly:

All the guns came down from the shoulders at the same instant.

"AIM." A long line of bright steel was leveled at the advancing enemy

"FIRE!" The hundreds of guns crashed together almost as one, the rebel line seemed to shrivel up and disappear before the awful blaze. The officers reeled out of their saddles and fell into the mud. The wet soil was covered with writhing men, and those who escaped turned and ran for their lives through the

Instinctively Pollock and the others had fired with the regiment. They rapidly surveyed the field as they re-

loaded. "My God, but that's war," said Pollock admiringly. "No Injun fighting 'bout

As he spoke a Union battery, which had been hurried up on a hill behind the regiment, opened with a deafening roar on the rebel battery. Horses and men went down before its shells, and a limber blew up with a crash. The survivors of the battery were flying around frantically to withdraw it back under the shelter of the hill.

"I knowed the ole man," said Web Brainard, in joyous excitement, and indicating the probable position of Gen. Thomas by for them fellers. He hain't bin settin' up nights thinkin' and plannin' for nothin'. An

him git a good bite," They soon came to a hill, upon which Gen. Thomas was sitting on his horse receiving re-The envelope was white -a other strange frequent and scattered settlements called ports, and directing movements as calmly as of a zouave in blue clothes and red cap, Cumberland River, from Mill Springs to commands, batteries and cavalrymen were and orderlies were dashing up making reports and asking for orders, and everywhere the most intense excitement reigned. But the expression of Gen. Thomas's face never changed from that of grave composure, and his tones never raised. His words were slow,

distinct, and measured. The Tennesseeans gazed at him for a few minutes in almost worshipful admiration. "He seems t' be ridin' the whirlwind and directin' the storm, as the Elder would say," said Pollock. Then he stepped up nearer the General, and, saluting awkwardly, said:

"We're here for orders, Gineral." "Very good, men, I am glad to see you. I shall make use of you presently," said the General, as pleasantly as if wishing them good morning on the road. Then he con-

"My Orderlies seem to be all gone. I wish you would go over as quickly as you can give him my compliments and tell him to Though the sentiments were analogous, small moment when great masses of men advance at once and clear the rebels out of

The Tennesseeans sped away. The Colonel

While others were firing across the river at and that of the rebels receding before it, across the mountains with a force that would anybody they could see there, or even into though there would be frequent halts and everwhelm the rebels, when he would be with | tents and houses where men might be, he | bitter fighting before the rebels would yield. walked along the banks looking out only for | Wherever these occurred Gen. Thomas would The words were few, but inestimably mounted officers, and particularly the two be near, as if he divined beforehand where they would occur, and a crushing force would them on her heart, Miriam could not tire of the Cumberland at Mill Springs, and Finally, Pollock and his companions paused cate, 16; accrued, 197.

began fortifying it there. Gen. Thomas's on a hill-top and looked down upon a scene grave face lighted up with pleasure when away to the right. The rebels had gathered in strong numbers behind a stout rail fence, "Zollicoffer's across the Cumberland, is a long pile of rails and some cribs, stacks and he?" said he. "We shall make it very farm buildings. They opened a savage fire condemnation from the nations of Christendifficult for him to get back again. A rapid from their coveres. Mounted officers could dom, continued unbated. Desolation and

behind shelters. "I believe ole Zollicoffer hisself is over Somerset, 17 miles from Mill Springs. The thar," said Pollock, starting in that direc-

out and a regiment, sprang into a solid, com-

"That's McCook's Bully Dutch," said Web Brainard, who recognized the 9th Ohio. line and everybody getting into his proper contest. In a former message to Congress

steel ran down the line as bayonets were in Cuba, dreadful and devastating as were fixed, and it seemed as if the very air shivered its incidents, did not rise to the fearful with the momentousness of the impending deed. Once more the clear bugle notes, and the line moved forward like a blue wall bristling with sharp steel thorns. The excited rebels poured in a fiercer fire than ever, tory, the United States should carefully but there was not a check or a waver in the blue line's slow, steady advance. It left a man here and there, a blue spot on the dark-brown furrows, but there was no break where and sternly to the rule, which has been its he had fallen.

The line seemed almost to have reached the rebel muzzles, when the bugle again belligerency must be judged, in every case, drillin' and manuverin," said Pollock, "I sang out. The guns came down in a long in view of the particular attending facts. can't make out jest the use of all the right flash of light, and the volley from them Unless justified by necessity, it is always, flankin' and left flankin', an' presentin' arms | rolled out as one simultaneous crash. It | and justly, regarded as an unfriendly act seemed to tear up the very earth, and the and a gratuitous demonstration of moral in hit though, or the ole Gineral wouldn't next instant the wave of steel swept in over the rail-piles, over the fence, and eddied around the corn-cribs and stacks, as a torrent of vengeful destruction. The noise of conflict as to require a definition of its rethe firing ceased so suddenly that the silence lations to the parties thereto. But this seemed painful, until it was broken by the | conflict must be one which will be recogdeep-throated German cheers of victory, by | nized in the sense of international law as the men who had done a piece of perfect soldierly work.

"Hooray for the Bully Dutch," shouted Pollock and the others in transports of joy. appeared, and everywhere the rebels were embarrassments he foresaw. rushing madly from the field, abandoning break came an angry rattle of musketry and their dead and dying, horses, cannons, wagons and arms. Their only thought was thus:

The tensely-wrought Union soldiers were in a delirium of joy. They threw up their its inconveniences and positive dangers, hats, danced, yelled and hugged one another. Officers mounted stumps and began con- pear. In the code of nations there is no the support and approved of the civilized gratulatory addresses. Such as of the musicians as could be found were set to playing anything that would make a noise.

Calm and imperturbable in victory as in action, Gen. Thomas rode through the refalling back, followed by a line of rebel in- joicing mass, ordering the officers to immediately affect the relation of either party to other fantry, yelling and firing at them. Several ately reform their ranks and pursue the fly- | States. Confederacy. Robert Inrule's heart sank a of our infantry companies were hurrying ingenemy. The cheers immediately stilled form of a solemn proclamation of neutralstroyed the warehouse in which he was confined. The rebel camp is then deheard the drums beating the portentous "long guns and sprang into line, regiments and brigades were quickly re-established, batteries a domestic law of neutrality in the declargalloped forward to where they could throw | ing State. It assumes the international shells into the fleeing herd, and the whole obligations of a neutral in the presence of line swept forward in relentless pursuit.

"Drive them into the Cumberland," said

[To be continued.]

## Cases of Interest Disposed of by Mr. Davis.

Assistant Secretary Davis last week reversed the former decision in the case of 26th N. Y. Cav. The soldier died having executed a last will, the provisions of which are not disclosed by the records, and at the gin of our own territorial waters, and a time of his death he was possessed of 140 | condition of things would exist for which acres of land valued at \$1,000 and personal the Cubans within their own domain could were under and two over 16 years of age. In claimant's application it is alleged that possible than now, with the additional the soldier was indebted in the sum of obligations of international neutrality we \$1,200 or \$1,400 at the time of death, which | would perforce assume. is impaid and for which the real estate is subject. The claim was rejected on the erous code of neutrality would only be inground that she has other means of support | fluential within our own jurisdiction by land than ber daily labor, but Mr. Davis orders a and sea and applicable by our own instru-

In the case of Sarah, widow of Jonathan Bush, Co. M, 1st Pa. Prov. Cav. (docket No. 35,824), the former decision was affirmed. The soldier having been dishonorably discharged, from his first term of enlistment during the war of the rebellion, and having international code of war. subsequently re-enlisted and served for more than 90 days during said war and received an honorable discharge, it is held that his widow is not entitled to pension under section 3 of the act of June 27, 1890, said act requiring an honorable discharge from all service contracted, to be performed during the war. The contention in the apneal was that the soldier having been honorably discharged from a term of serv ice of more than 90 days during the war of the rebellion, the requirements of the act of June 27, 1890, as to service and discharge were fully complied with, and it was immaterial whether he was honorably discharged from his prior enlistment or not.

Mr Davis says; "It may well be argued that, in affixing the condition of an honorable discharge to the grant of pension made by the act of June 27, 1890, Congress intended to limit the benefits of said act to those who rendered faithfully all service contracted to be performed in the suppression of the rebellion, and that it did not intend to confer such benefits upon soldiers whose service was faithful only for a

part of the time." A decision was rendered in the case of Daniel White, late of Co. M, 9th Tenn. Cav. | be instituted in account the time, and that Claimant is a pensioner at the maximum rate under the act of June 27, 1890. He now claimed increase under general law, on account of hydrocele of right side and herhe's only begun. This's only his fust nip at nia of both sides. He claimed increase for 'em. Le's git over nigh whar he is, an see the reason that he is unable to do any manual labor on account of said hydrocele, its weight and size.

Claimant was examined under his claim May 7, 1896, when the hydrocele was described: "Find hydrocele right side, sack seen were in yellow envelopes, with a daub meager stores of food, burned their fences and Occasional shots from the rebel cannon would nine inches in length; he claims he is plan for autnomy in a commendatory measures in circumference 18 inches, and ler and Canovas, and summarizes the new of sealing-wax to hold them together. There farm-buildings for campfires, and carried off plow up the ground around him, and some- tapped two or three times a year." The times bullets would whistle by. Regiments | certificate also shows that the pensioner is | spirit. name, there was a brilliant-colored picture By Dec. 1 they began to line up along the were rushing up, Colonels were shouting suffering with double inguinal hernia. The claimant is so disabled from hydrocele of right side as to be incapacitated for performing manual labor at this time.

Secretary Davis says: "I am of the opinion that the evidence in this case fairly shows that claimant is so disabled from pensioned cause as to be entitled to an increase of the rate of \$8 per month under the act of July 14, 1862. The action of the Commissioner of Pensions in rejecting said

claim is therefore reversed." Mr. Davis passed unfavorably upon the appeal case of Louise, widow of Bernard Wiemerslage, Co. D. 58th Ill. The opinion recites that it is shown by the testimony of this appellant herself, corroborated by that of other witnesses obtained by a special examination of this claim, that she is the absolute owner of 51 acres of valuable real estate, situated about 12 miles from the city of Chicago, Ill., worth, at her own valuation, \$150 per acre, and which, she from which shed derives a net annual income of over \$200.

"It also appears that she retains and ives in a comfortable and commodious dwelling house situated on her farm, worth nearly \$5,000 over and above all debts and incumbrances, and has no family depending on her except one daughter, a stout girl over 13 years of age, who is fully able to contribue to her own support.

"It is clear from the foregoing that this appellant is not without other means of support than her daily labor within the meaning and intent of the provisions of section 3, act of June 27, 1890, as construed by the decisions of this Department, and is The Union line was constantly advancing, not entitled to pension thereunder as the widow of said deceased soldier. Therefore, be taken. When that time comes that acthe claim is rejected."

> The total number of pension certificates issued during the week ending Dec. 4, was 1,350, divided thus: Original, 724; increase and additional, 322; reissue, 32; restoration and renewal, 52; supplementals, 7; dupli-

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

manity, which called forth expressions of river is a very bad thing in the rear of a beaten | be seen rushing up men and aligning them | ruin pervaded that productive region, enormously affecting the commerce of all com-mercial nations, but that of the United States more than any other by reason of proximity and larger trade and intercourse. At that juncture Gen. Grant uttered these As he spoke the sweet tones of a bugle rang words, which now as then sum up the elements of the problem:

"A recognition of the independence of Cuba being, in my opinion, impracticable, and indefensible, the question which next An instant was occupied in dressing the of belligerent rights in the parties to the I had occasion to consider this question, Again the bugle rang out. A clatter of and reached the conclusion that the conflict dignity of war. \* \* \* It is possible that the acts of foreign powers, and even acts of Spain herself, of this very nature might be pointed to in defense of such recognition. But now, as in its past hisavoid the false lights which might lead it into the mazes of doubtful law and of guide, of doing only that which is right and honest and of good report. The question of according or of withholding rights of support to the rebellion. It is necessary, and it is required, when the interests and rights of another Government or of its people are so far affected by a pending civil

President Grant's argument that it was necessary to have a fixed political government to conduct war and be a belligerent The last vestige of resistance now dis- in a legal sense is quoted, as well as the

> MR. M'KINLEY'S WIEW. The President closes the discussion

Turning to the practical aspects of a recognition of belligerency and reviewing still further pertinent considerations apsuch thing as a naked recognition of bel- world. ligerency unaccompanied by thea ssumption of international neutrality. Such recognition without more will not confer upon either party to a domestic conflict a status not therefore actually possessed or

The act of recognition usually takes the a public state of war. It warns all citizens and others within the jurisdiction of the Gen. Thomas, to each commander as he came proclaimant that they violate those rigorous obligations at their own peril and cannot expect to be shielded from the consequences. The right of visit and search on the seas and seizure of vessels and cargoes and contraband of war and good prize under admiralty law must under international law be admitted as a legitimate consequence of a proclamation of belligerency. While according the equal belligerent rights defined by public law to each party in our ports disfavors would be imposed on both, which while nominally equal would weigh heavily in behalf of

Spain herself. Possessing a navy and controlling the Sarah, widow of James Saunders, Co. I. ports of Cuba her maritime rights could be asserted not only for the military investment of the island but up to the marproperty valued at \$500. He also had five not hope to create a parallel; while its children at time of death, three of whom creation through aid or sympathy from within our domain would be even more im-

The enforcement of this enlarged and onmentalities. It could impart to the United States no jurisdiction between Spain and the insurgents. It would give the United States no right of intervention to enforce the conduct of the strife within the paramount authority of Spain according to the

For these reasons I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise and therefore inadmissible. Should that step hereafter be deemd wise as a measure of right and duty the Executive will take it.

Intervention upon humanitarian grounds has been frequently suggested and has not failed to receive my most anxious and earnest consideration. But should such a step be now taken when it is apparent that a hopeful change has supervened in the policy of Spain toward Cuba? A new government has taken office in the mother country. It is pledged in advance to the declaration that all the effort in the world cannot suffice to maintain peace in Cuba by the bayonet; that vague promises of reform after subjugation afford no solution of the insular problem; that with a substitution of commanders must come a change of the past system of warfare for one in harmony with a new policy which shall no longer aim to drive the Cubans to the "horrible alternative of taking to the thicket or succumbing in misery;" that reforms must be instituted in accordance with the needs these reforms, while designed to give full autonomy to the colony and to create a virtual entity and self-controlled administration, shall yet conserve and affirm the sovereignty of Spain by a just distribution of powers and burdens upon a basis of mutual interest untainted by methods of selfish expediency.

The President vouches for the reversal of the repressive and barbarous policy of Wey-

SAGASTA'S COURSE.

That the Government of Sagasta has entered upon a course from which recession with honor is impossible can hardly be questioned; that in the few weeks it has existed it has made earnest of the sincerity of its professions is undeniable. I shall not impugn its sincerity, nor should impatience be suffered to embarrass it in the task it has undertaken.

It is honestly due to Spain and to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations and to prove the asserted efficacy of the new order of things to which she stands irrevocably committed. She has recalled the commander whose brutal orders inflamed the American mind and shocked the civilized world. She has modified the horrible order of concentration and has undertaken to care for the helpless and permit those who desire to resume the cultivation of their fields to do so and assures them of the protection of states, she would not sell at that price, the Spanish Government in their lawful occupations. She has just released the "Competitor" prisoners heretofore sentenced to death and who have been the subject of repeated diplomatic correspondence during both this and the preceding

Administration. Not a single American citizen is now in arrest or confinement in Cuba of whom this Government has any knowledge. The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to

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tion will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced without misgiving or hesitancy in the light of the obligation this Government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor and to humanity.

Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the Government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command

MISCELLANEOUS.

The President strongly urges the ratification of the treaty for the annexation of The Nicaragua Canal is briefly alluded to

in terms of commendation. The operations of the Bimetallic Commission are reported.

A paragraph is given to reciprocity. The status of the negotiations on the seal question is described. International arbitration, and the French

Exposition receive formal paragraphs. The work of building up the Navy is commended, the vessels so far built praised, and recommendations made for increased dock facilities, for more money for ammunition, for increasing the number of enlisted men, and the construction of additional vessels.

The attention of Congress is called to the need of additional legislation for Alaska. The question of the Five Nations in the Indian Territory is discussed at length with, recommendation for individual ownership of the lands, and a resumption by the Government of the trusts, which are

perverted in the present hands. The creation of a Bacteriological Commission to investigate the yellow fever is recommended, and amendment of the quar-

Congressional attention is called to the sales of the Pacific Railways. CIVIL SERVICE.

With regard to Civil Service the President says: During the past few months the service has been placed upon a still firmer basis of business methods and personal merit. While the right of our veteran soldiers to reinstatement in deserving cases has been asserted, dismissals for merely political reasons have been carefully guarded against, the examinations for admittance to the service enlarged and at the same time rendered less technical and more practical; and a distinct advance has been made by giving a hearing before dismissal upon all cases where incompetency is charged or demand made for the removal of officials in any of the Departments. This order has been made to give to the accused his right to be heard, but without in any way impairing the power of removal, which should always be exercised in cases of inefficiency and incompetency, and which is one of the vital safe-guards of the Civil Service reform system, preventing stagnation and dead wood and keeping every employee keenly alive to the fact that the security of his tenure depends not on favor but on his own tested and carefully watched record of

Much of course still remains to be accomplished before the system can be made reasonably perfect for our needs. There are places now in the classified service which ought to be exempted and others not classified may properly be included. I shall not hesitate to exempt cases which I think have been improperly included in the classified service or include those which in my judgment will best promote the public service. The system has the approval of the people and it will be my endeavor to uphold and extend it.

WEEK IN WASHINGTON. Events of General Interest in the Nations

TUESDAY, NOV. 30. - The President named Maj. George H. Harries to be Brigadier-General commanding the District of Columbia National Guard to succeed the late Gen. Albert N. Ordway, who died in New York on Nov. 21. Maj. Harries is Inspector-General of Rifle Practice in the District Guard. In business life he is the Secretary of the Washington Board of Trade. Col. Cecil Clay, commanding the 2d Regiment, National Guard, tendered his resignation after hearing of the appointment of Maj. Harries, his junior, Col. Clay was an active candidate for the office vacated by the death of Gen. Ordway, and he, as well as his friends, thought he was entitled to the promotion, on the ground of military precedence over all other candidates, and his long and faithful services in the Union army during the war. Col. M. Emmet Urell, a gallant vet-

eran, will succeed him. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1,-Justice Field's reretirement from the Supreme Court took place to-day. There was no formality attendant upon it. The Justice was not present in the courtroom, and, as he had not sat with the court since the opening day of the term, the proceedings did not differ in any respect from those of ordinary days. If Justice Field's term had tinued until next Tuesday he would have had 44 years of continuous service. Under the law he will draw full salary until his

THURSDAY, DEC. 2.—The President appointed Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi, to be Register of the Treasury. Mr. Bruce represented Mississippi in the United States Senate in reconstruction days and is one of the best-known colored Republicans in the country. The position to which he is appointed is one he held some years ago. FRIDAY, DEC. 3.—It was announced to-

day that Peru is the first of the South American countries to open negotiations with the United States for a reciprocity treaty under the provisions of the Dingley law. The negotiations are proceeding briskly. Peru has submitted a schedule of the articles on which it desires concessions. These embrace brandies and wines, hides of cattle and goats, vicunu skins, sugar, wool, woven cotton goods, Peruvian bark, rubber and many native products, which, it is said, had not come into competition with American products. SATURDAY, DEC. 4.—The Naval Armor Board, created to ascertain the cost of an armor plant, submitted a report to the Seretary of the Navy. The cost of a plant saitable for making naval armor at the rate of about 6,000 tons per annum, which is fully equal to the capacity of both of the existing private plants, is estimated at a total of \$3,747,912. Secretary Long

will invite proposals for building such plant as that designed. SUNDAY, DEC. 5.-It was announced that Gov. John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, has been tendered and accepted the office of Attorney-General of the United States, which will be vacated by the nomination of Attorney-General McKenna to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. It has not yet been settled when Gov. Griggs shall assume his new office, but it is probable the date will be

about the beginning of the new year.

ARMY AND NAVY. In his annual report Secretary Long asked for appropriations for the running expenses of the Navy, amounting to \$22,-232,728.55, and \$8,440,273 for the increase of the Navy; total of \$39,673,001.55. The Secretary recommended "that the authorization of new ships by the coming Congress be limited to one battleship for the Pacific Coast, where, after the five now under construction are completed, there will be only two, while on the Atlantic there will be seven, and also a few torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers.'

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